PRARPUL LEST THE CANADIANS SHOULD PROVOKE A SERIOUS COLLISION-MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SELECTION—THE NORTH HUNTS ELEC-TION-MR. O'BRIEN'S DEFIANCE -MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1887; The New-York Tribune. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- Sir James Fergusson's announcement in the House of Commons of a new Fisheries Commission was an entire surprise to the public on this side of the water. Those who had known negotations were going on did not know they were so near completion. Sir James Fergusson's statement was volunteered to the House. Nobody had asked a question, nor has public attention in England been directed recently to this subject. The Government, however, have never been free from anxiety. They were quite aware of the hostile spirit in which Canada conducted her proceedings, and they have long been apprehensive that the vexatious interof the Canadians with American vessels might lead to a serious collision. All the pressure, therefore, has come from England. The American Government long refused to enter upon discussion of a new Treaty while so many cases of Canadian outrage remained unsettled and unsatisfied under the old. Lord Salisbury could not see his way to any adjustment. The sympathies of Englishmen with English colonies have lately been strong. Their knowledge of the facts was slight and their prejudices might rights

Fergusson's haste. The premature statement here might have proved embarrassing to the Government at Washington for more reasons than one. It is understood, however, that President Cleveland has already settled the composition of the American half of the Commission. He will appoint one Democrat one Republican and one representative of the fishing interests. These three nominations have been agreed on and the positions offered to the individuals selected.

thrown over the Canadians or insisted on some

mitigation of their severities to American fisher-

men. Hence Lord Salisbury's pertinacious efforts

for that new Commission be has now got; hence

the eagerness to make it known before the subject

was quite ripe for publicity, as it is assumed

here that the Canadians cannot continue their

whole question is to be sent before the new Com-

mission. That is the best excuse for Sir James

Mr. Chamberlain's appointment as First Commissioner for Great Britain has caused more discussion here than the Commission itself. Three days ago it had not been thought of. The man in Lord Salisbury's mind was the Earl of Carnarvon, but he discovered amid his meditations that Carnarvon had just sailed for Australia. Chamberlain's enemies treat his acceptance of the post as a confession of political failure. They say that the Tories wished to get rid of him as an inconvenient ally, and he himself wishes to be out of the way while the Home Rule battle being fought. It would be impossible to alk greater nonsense. Mr. Chamberlain as First Fisheries Commissioner is, from the British point of view, the right man in the right place. There is no abler man of business, no man more capable of mastering the difficult and complicated question, no man more acute, more ready, more experienced in affairs. You will find him more American than English in his power of grasping principles by his lucid accuracy of mind. If he has a fault as a negotiator it is that he is too stubborn. He wants flexibility, is slow to compromise, but singularly accessible to new ideas, while his good will to America is of the

The scope of the Commission was not indicated by Sir James Fergusson, otherwise than as inquestions arising out of the North only American fisheries. It is understood that it will have large powers of inquiry, will summon witnesses and aim at reaching definite conclusions which may form the basis of a treaty between two Powers. The English Foreign Office will expect to be kept constantly informed or tae proceedings of the Commission. Every decision will require to be ratified by the Government.

The English press has received the news of the Commission with expressions of mild satisfaction. Some of them discuss it as if possessed of larger powers than can possibly be delegated to such a body. What is hoped here, however, is that the Commission may arrive at some agreement on points incapable of strict legal definition or not governed by precedent, such as the headland question and sundry others arising under the existing treaty. "The Times" maintains a curious silence, though only the day before it had published a querulous article on the seizures of British vessels in Alaskan waters.

The Tory victory in North Hunts is made much of by the Tory press. The Liberals, though they professed not to expect to win, are slightly disappointed. They had made very great efforts and it was believed had drawn off a large proportion of the agricultural vote. The Tories say that this is true, but that Hodge's defection was made up by the transfer of the more intelli gent artisan vote from the Radical t the Con

Mr. O'Brien's speech in Dublin is, I hear, re garded by the Government as a distinct menace to the suppression of the League. No tacties would suit the Tories better; no mistake could be greater from the League point of view. lies in the fact that the Irish are able to say that Ireland is crimeless. That is what makes Coercion unpopular. But if the League makes war on the Queen's Government popular sympathy in England will support the Government. Mr O'Brien, however, has not committed himself, much less anybody else, to this belligerant programme. His declaration of war was only a suggestion for another Irish field night on Tuesday in the House of Commons, when Mr. Healy, Mr Tanner and sundry of their colleagues turned the discussion of Irish estimates into personal attacks on Mr. Balfour and Colonel King-Harman. Mr. Courtney, whose impartiality is extremely sympathetic toward the Irish, had to threaten sharply to stop hostilities. Mr. Balfour took no notice of these personalities. So conscientious is the Irish examination of Irish estimates that but six votes have been obtained in three long sittings.

Not any more decisive sign of the dul ess of season could be shown than the space the papers give to the British Association which met yesterday at Manchester and sits through next week. Sir Henry Roscoe's able presidential dress deals almost solely with chemistry, his own subject.

Mrs. Potter has received from America fresh proposals, from other managers since it became wn that Mr. Miner had broken his contract None has been accepted, and the question whether she plays this autumn in America or not re mains unsettled.

CHAMBERLAIN TO SAIL IN NOVEMBER. LONDON, Sept. L.—Mr. Chamberlain does not expect to leave England for America till the middle of November. He will address a Unionist gathering in London just Efforts by does not not be the control of the control of

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] GTON, Sept. 1.—Until officially advised of the

States and Great Britain relative to the Canadian fishrepresentatives of the United States Government. It is representatives of the United States Covernances believed at the Department of State that the first conference will be held some time during the fall or next winter. The place of meeting has not yet been decided upon, but the indications are that the negotiators will meet first in Washington and then proceed to Halifax.

SENATE OPPOSITION TO A COMMISSION. SOME LEGISLATION OF LAST WINTER RECALLED-

THE RETALIATION LAW. Washington, Sept. 1 (Special). - Three Englishmen and Bayard, are to meet in this city before long to talk over the Canadian fisheries question with the hope of settling that long-disputed problem as to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Secretary Bayard proposes if possible to bring about a permanent settlement of the fisheries question, which he will consider the crowning event of his diplomatic experience. England and America have been in controversy over the Canadian fisheries for more than one hundred years, each country setting up certain claims and positively refusing to concede one inch of leeway to the other. England has no desire to go to war with the United States over a few fish, as the former finds the latter a very profitable neighbor and is too shrewd to interrupt the commercial relations existing between the two countries. Englishmen now run over to America and become rich, while Americans flock over to England and become poor. Rather than disturb these pleasant relations, England is willing to meet America half-way and tak the matter over. What the outcome will be no one is prepared to say, but if the representatives of the two countries reach an understanding It remains for the two Govto state whom he will select to represent the American fishing interests at the proposed international concan fishing interests at the proposed international consultation, but he claims to have several in his mind's eye who will uphold the dignity and look out for the rights of American citizens under all circumstances.

The foregoing is substantially a statement authorized by Secretary Bayard to day. It seems to require little comment. The history of the fisheries controversy and the recent proceedings of the lawmaking power thereon are iresh in the minds of Immune readers. It is not forgotten that when Mr. Cleveland in his special message of December 8 recommended an international tribunal to consider and dispose of the question, the Senate, without whose advice and consent any attempted action by the President is a farce, responded on April 13, 1880, with this resolution:

"Resolved. That in the opinion of the Senate, the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be represented, charged with the consideration and settlement of the fishing rights of the Fore Covernments on readily have been worked upon, had this Gov-ernment, embedded as it is in other difficulties, appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be represented, charged with the consideration and settlement of the fishing rights of the two Governments on the coasts of the United States and British North America, ought not to be provided for by Congress."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 35 to 10, and nine of the affirmative votes were cast by Democrats. That resolution ought to have been accepted as authoritative by an Administration whose head has been careful to inform the country that "the executive office is essentially executive." But Congress went further and passed an act for the protection of American fishery rights which Mr. Cleveland signed. THE THRUNK at the time charged that the Administration was opposed to the measure; that it sought to defeat it by forcing the adoption of an impracticable plan, and that the President never would execute the law to which be had affixed his approval. Every one of these charges has been substantiated. No effort has been made to execute the Retaliation law, although the President is bound by his each of office to see that the laws are faitfully executed. If there he no emergency or condition which demands the execution of that law, what necessity is there for the appointment of an unauthorized commission to consider the question? To some people it may look as though the Tory Ministry at London and the Clevidand Administration in Washington are playing into the hands of each other.

WHO WILL REPRESENT CANADA! enterprises against American vessels now that the

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, are mentioned in connection with Canada's representation at the proposed Fisheries Convention. The politicians seem agreed that neither Sir John Macdonald nor Sir Charles Tupper will act.

THE IRISH STRUGGLE IN PARLIAMENT. DEBATE OVER THE PROCLAMATION OF A LEAGUE

MEETING IN IR LAND. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Dillion moved to adjourn in order to direct attention to the proclaiming of a meeting announced to be held at Clare. The proposed meeting, he said, was a perfectly legitimate one and the people would just upon helding it. Any disorder or bloodshed that resuited would be on the head of the Government. The rackrenting, exterminating, rufflauly landlords who feared public opinion wanted bloodshed. He would tell them that the meeting would be held whether there was bloodshed or not.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he feared that the speech of Mr. Dillon would not fail to have the evil effect of inflaming the people. In pro-claiming the Clare meeting the Government had who had invariably suppressed public meetings when ever he thought they would be likely to lead to disturbance. The district in which this meeting was announced to be held was the most disturbed district in Ireland. where by far the largest proportion of agrarian crime was committed. The action of the Government was not due to presure from the landlords. As to the responsibility for what might happen if the proclamation should be defied, that would not rest upon the Government, which was acting through a desire to preserve the peace.

Mr. Healy asked the House to consider what the

Mr. Healy asked the House to consider what the proclamation meant. He said it meant the stopping of the people's ulterance when their voice should be loudly heard. The people's only chance during the coming winter of getting fair play lay in their boldly assembling in public.

E. Robertson (Liberal) read Justice Stephen's definition of an unlawful assembly and contended that the proposed meeting did not come within that definition.

T. P. O'Connor said that he considered that the proclamation simply meant that the Government had proclaimed war against the Irish people.

The motion to adjourn was rejected—97 to 61.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Healy's question as to what steps had been taken in view of America's objection to receiving pauper immigrants, said that the Government would allow no more money for the transportation of such persons during the remainder of the year.

After the debate on the proclamation this evening an informal conference was held between the Parneillies and Philip \*tanbope offered to join Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in addressing the meeting of the Eunis branch of the League. They say they will not flinch from arrest.

London, Sept. 1.—The German Crown Prince is Itill in London. The weather is so stormy that Dr. Mackenzie fears that sea-sickness in crossing the channel will affect at the effect of the visit to the Highlands. Dr. Hovell

will accompany the Prince to the Tyrol. BERLIN, Sept. 1 .- The Reichs Anseiger aupounces that BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Reichs Anxieger announces that Dr. Weguer, the Crown Prince's body physician agrees with Dr. Mackenzie's opinion regarding the Crown Prince's malady. The Crown Prince has lately made, good progress toward recovery. His general health is excellent, but he still suffers from hoarsoness, as on several parts of the larynx there has existed for some months past a tendency toward congestion. Since the last cauterization of the Prince's threat no fresh development of the swelling previously existent has occurred, but its return is not insprobable.

A RAILWAY MANAGER TO BE INDICTED. MONTREAL, Sept. 1 (Special).—On July 12 two men named Labranche and Tremblay were run over by a Grand Trunk Railway train by a Grand Trunk Railway train and killed and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of gross negligence and hold the railway company criminally responsible for the death of the two men. Since that time the Crown Presecutor has been investigating the matter and to-day decided to lay an indictment before the Grand Jury against General Manager Hickson on the charge of ma-slaughter.

DEATH OF DUKE CAMPO SELICE. Paris, Sept. 1.—The Duke Campo Selice, a millionair who married a daughter of Stuger, the sewing-machine manufacturer, has died of heart disease brought on by the earthquake at Mentone.

THE DUKE WAS IN BED. LONDON, Sept. 1.—When the British fleet which is cruising in the Mediterraneau reached Bongie, Algeria, the officials of that place went aboard the flagship to pay their respects to the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral of the Squadron. They were informed that the Duke was in bed, and retired without having seen him. The French press is furious at the way the officials were treated.

GENERAL ERNROTH TO BE MET WITH FORCE. LONDON, Sept. 2.-The Standard's Sophia correspond ent telegraphs that he has authority for stating that Gen eral Eruroth's entrance into Bulgaria will be forcibly re-sisted if necessary.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Teheran says it is reported that Ayoub Kban is still in Persian territor; and is trying to enter Afghanisten.

Moscow, Sept. 1.—In consequence of the ill treatment of Jews at Novgerod General Baraneff has sent circulars to the authorities ordering them to adopt stringent measures against violators of the law and to guarantee safety to all subjects of the Czar without distinction.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—The steamer Germanic, which arrived out to-day, was unable to call at Queenstown owing to a heavy gale and a thick fog. reven line steamers which have sailed from this port in the last two days took on board 858 emigrants for America.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1.-Kamaherero, the principal chief

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.—The Russian mission which recently went to Kashgar has been compelled to return to Khokand. Members of the mission so outraged public opinion in Kashgar by insulting Mohammedan women that a riot against the Russians was provoked. In this several Russians were killed.

ASSAULT ON AN AMERICAN CONSUL, MR. BRIGHAM AT PASO DEL NORTE STRUCK BY

MEXICAN MAGISTRATE MEXICAN MAGISTRATE.

EL PAS-), Tex., Sept. 1.—At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon United States Consul Brigham and Mr. Cowart, United States Agent of the Mascelorus Apaches, went to the court-room of Justice Zubia, magistrate at Paso del Norte, to transact some business regarding the recovery of horses stolen from the Indians. They waited until 5 o'clock, and then went to the house of the judge to see why he did not come, according to agreement. He told them that his interpreter was not present and that he had more imporpreter was not present and that he had more impor-tant business on hand, and the Consul and Cowart

walked away.

They felt insulted, and Brigham said he would inform his Government. Zubia ran several stays down the walk, and coming up behind Brigham struck him a heavy blow over the head. The latter started to use his care, but Zubia ran unto the house and locked the door. Consul Brigham has telegraphed the affair to Washington, corroborated by Agent Cowart.

Judge Zubia, in an interview last night said: "Brigham and Cowart had waited at the court-room from 2 till 5 p. m. I did not keep my engai ement with them because I had been detained at home by a sick wife. My interpreter says the Censul used language when speaking to me that Maxicans would call insulting, and that he did not interpret more than half of it to me. Thereupon I ordered Cowart and Consul Brigham from my house, in the street the Consul continued to use violent language, and I, without any weapon, ran down to him and struck him on the head with my hand."

Washington, Sept. 1.—A dispatch was last night

on the head with my hand."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch was last night received at the Department of State from United States Consul Brigham at Faso del Norte, containing an account of the assault made upon nim by the Mexican Judge Zubia. The Cansul makes no suggestions or comment, save the statement that he offered no indignity to the judge nor did anything that could be seen that the ordered me indignity to the judge nor did anything that could be seen that the ordered me in the statement of the statement dignity to the judge nor did anything that could be sonstrued into an insult. The matter is regarded at the department as one personal to the parties concerned, and no international complications are expected to result. The telegram has been placed upon the files so that it may be held in readiness as an answer in case any complaint is made against the Consul by the Mexican Government

POWDERLY WANTS A NEW GOVERNMENT. TAKING A DESPONDENT VIEW OF THE TIMES-HE WRITES OF MR. BEECHER AND GATLING GUNS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 .- T. V. Powderly fills nearly a whole page of The Journal of United Labor, to be issued on Saturday, with a series of signed editorials. In the

It is openly charged that a majority of the United States Senate owe their election to railroad or National bank infinence. This statement has never been cantradicted. If it is not true, the man so charged over too themselves and to he country at large to prosecute these who have made the charges and prove that they have wronged them; ether that er resign from the positions which their every presented have the Constitution and laws of the United States respected have the Constitution and laws of the United States respected have the Constitution and laws of the United States could play and obeyed by the people who witness such a dam One would corning away of the rightment of the United States could put a stop to cambling in the necessaries of life, to gambling in railroad securities for lack of securities); one would naturally suppose that the Government conditions a paid of the states that the Government conditions a name to wait street. But such is not the case, for Wall Street can create a panic and do to Street. But such is not the case, for Wall Street can create a panic and do to Street a panic and do to Street a panic and do to Shipe is who are skinning the people. How long will the people continue to respect a Government that allows men to put up the Nation's right to the highest bidder! How long will the people continue to aphold a Government that turns an ear single to the voice of wealth and passes by on the other side when the voice of the common people is raised in behalf of justiced! How long will the Government and effect a restoration of the influte of the common people of the common people of the sort man and securities of the Government and effect a restoration of the influte of the people.

water diet which the late Henry Ward Beecher was said to have prescribed for workingmen, Mr. Powderly

Referring to a paragraph quoted from The Chicago are the true remedy for about all these strike troubles,"

og the Clare meeting the Government had followed the example of Earl Spencer, ad invariably suppressed public meetings when- alout an indis riminate use of firearms. Remember, that if the day arrives when the dispute between Labor and Capital must be settled by force, there will be more strikers to handle arms than men to oppose them.

NEWARK LEATHER MANUFACTURERS HAPPY. The Newark leather manufacturers held a mee yesterday and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Leather Manufacturers' Association of New-Jesey look upon the results of their action for the past thirty days with satisfaction. Their members are united and confident of the justice and success of their endeavors to control their own business, and hereby retierate their determination to alhere strictly to the rules and regulations which have been adopted; that they will not employ any workmen who will not subscribe to the agreement as prescribed by the association. It is further ordered that any member of this association have over a full force of workmen.

It was understood yesterday that the R. Ward Leather Company had made arrangements by which the men would be taken back without any agreement by the men to renounce the order. The company employs a smell number of men. All the shops were reported to be working satisfactorily. Resolved, That the Leather Manufacturers' Associa-

WORKMEN PLEAD FOR THEIR WAGES.

What might be called a strike took place at the factory of Mitchell, Vance & Co. yesterday. Since receiver was appointed, the hundred men who were finishing up the orders on hand when the failure occurred have received no pay. There is also large sum of money due to the 500 men for whom there was no work. The men who were kept at the factory are getteng uneasy. They say they are not trol and yesterday all of them left the building and sent a committee to see Receiver Gilroy. They asked him for their pay as many of them needed it sadly. Mr. Gilroy told them that he appreciated their condition and would do what he could to relieve them, and personally guaranteed that each man would get the amount due him. He then telegraphed to Albaniy for instructions and in the meantime the men decided to return to work. This is the first time in thirty years that there has been any discontent among the workmen of this big factory. Most of them learned their trade there.

RURNING OF A KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY. A fire broke out in the large three-story brick Nos. 585-9 Kent-ave., Brooklyn, last night e'clock. The building was owned by Fer dinand Meyer, and was occupied by Seth Will, lams as a kindling wood factory. The damage was \$10,000. The fire spread to the adjoining building, No. 591, which was damaged \$1,000. The fire was of un

CHARLESTON WAS AFRAID OF AN EARTHOUAKE CHARLESTON, Sept. 1 (Special).-There is general rejole ing in Charleston to-day. The weather is bright and bracing, and the city seems as if a great weight had been lifted from it. The anniver-sary of the earthquake passed off without a single shake. sary of the earthquake passed off without a single shake. Few people in the city slept last night. The shock on August 27 and several shocks afterward looked much as if there was to be a repetition of the disaster of August 31. 1886. Most of the negroes spent the night in the churches or in open air religious meetings. The streets were deserted before 10 p.m., and few whites went to bed at all. Most of them sat up the entire might. Charleston is now entirely rebuilt, over \$4,000,000 having been expended is building in twelve months.

A YACHT SUNK AND ONE WAN DROWNED Bangon, Me., Sept. 1.—A Castine dispatch to The Com-mercial says that the yacnt owned by Judge H. C. was run down and sunk by the steamer City of Rich mond in Castine Harbor this afternoon. Charles Shep-herd son of J. L. Shepherd, of Castine, was drowned. The other occupants of the yacht were saved after a hard

WHEAT SOLD FOR THE BULLS CREDITORS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 .- The sale of 6,000 tons o heat for the benefit of the creditors of the recent bull operators, Dresbach and Rosenfeld, occurred on the roduce Exchange this forenoon. The first sale of 100 tons was made at \$1 23% per cental; the succeeding 300 ons sold down to 224, after which the price rose nickly to 25, and the final sales were made at 27. The rices obtained were considerably higher than had been semed possible. Wheat, seller 87, is \$1 224.

TERMER DEFEATS HAMM AND LER. Sanaroga, Sept. 1.—In the regatta to-day Teemer the three-mile race in 20:08, followed by Hamm 22 ands later, and Lee, whose time was 23:15. TESTING A NEW CRUISER

THE SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF THE BOSTON. HER POWER EXCEEDING ALL EXPECTATIONS -THE REMARKABLE SPEED DISPLAYED.

United States cruiser Boston made a successful trial trip up the Sound yesterday, fulfilling the most sanguine expectations of her builders, as well as the Advisory Board of Examiners. At 7:30 a.m. she left the Navy Yard, having on heard Chairman Henderson, of the Advisory Board of the Navy Department; Naval Engineers Rolker and Webster; J. D. Walton, representing the Morgan Iron Works; and Professor F. E. Sickles, who attended to the steering engine and the reversing engine. Captain Ramsey was in command and Chief Engineer Smith with his assistant had complete control of the engines. A large

ust passed Fort Schuyler. From that time until 4:45 p. m. full power was put on and the engines were tested to their fullest extent, from 70 to 75 revoutions being registered in a minute. Mr. Walto had charge of the power-indicating cards, and as nearly as could be ascertained in rapid csiculation, the main engine registered 3.914 horse-power. With 350 allowed for the resistance of the pumps, the horse power would be 4,264. The vessel made a steady run of fourteen and one-half knots an hour, but little at-

As the vessel was only supposed to develop 3,500 power, the amount attained occasioned great surprise and pleasure. The engines worked smoothly and evenly, with no sign of strain even when laboring under the bighest pressure. The vessel was loaded to her sea displacement. The boiler was also a source of satistaction, working steadily without foaming, although the engines were not slowed up from the start to the finish of the trial. As the vessel has not been docked for over a year, her bottom was decidedly foul for a speed test, but the officers expressed themsolves satisfied regarding the capacilities of speed in the cruiser. Her sir-tight compartments were also thoroughly tested to the satisfaction of the Advisory

At 2 o'clock the cruiser was about ten miles beyond Falkner's Island, and there she was turned around and started on the homeward trip. She was archored at Whitestone, L. I., last night and will run down to the Navy Yard this morning. The trial was conducted entirely by the officers of the Navy Department, and no one clee had anything to do with the working of either the engines or the machinery while the test was being made. The members of the Advisory Board being made. The members of the Advisory Board consider the test a thorough one, and a perfect success, and much interest will be felt in regard to the manner in which their report will be received by the Secretary of the Navy. The Boston is a sister ship to the Atlanta, and both bonts were built by John Roach

TRYING TO KILL HIS WIFE AND SON.

ORDERED FROM HER ROOMS, HE SHOOTS HER IN THE ARM AND THE BOY IN THE HAND.

ing attempted to marder his wire. Gertrude, and his son Henry, age twenty. He fired a shot at each of them, but fortunately the bullets did not strike vital parts. The woman was shot in the left arm and her son in the left hand. Besides the son. Firschbach has a daughter age thirteen, named Lizzie, and the family West Sixteenth-st. Firschbach is of a jealous disposi tion, and for some time and made life almost unbear able for his family. He seidem did any work, and the mother and daughter sewed furs for their living The son works in a printing establishment. bach had frequent quarrels with his wife and often struck her. Once he hit his son with an axe, while he has several times threatened to kill them both. He has been away from his home for about a year, during which time he has on several occasions at-tempted to get into the house at night, but the family would not allow him to enter.

the house, and walked into his wite's rooms withou knocking. His son and daughter told him that he could not stay there and ordered him out. He remaid to go and his wife started to go down stairs to get the housekeeper to put him out. As she crossed the room Firschbach draw a revolver and shot at her, the bullet entering her left arm. When his son saw him fire he sprang upon Firschbach and tried to get possession of the weapon. In the coulde Firschbach fired a second time and the bullet bassed through the young man s left hand.

The young man then knocked his father down and held him until assistance arrived. He then secured the revolver. He was then locked up in the Twenticth Street Station. Mother and son were taken to the New-York Hospital, where their wounds were diessed. The woman's wound was of such a nature that it was deemed advisable to keep her at the hospital, while her son went home. knocking. His son and daughter told bim that he

ARRESTED AS CONFIDENCE MEN.

WO ITALIANS AT PITTSBURG SUPPOSED TO HAV SWINDLED A LUXEMBOURG BLACKSMITH. PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Detectives Gumbert and Coulf this city, have arrested two Italians on suspicion of being two confidence men, who are being widely searched for not only in France but throughout the

The right names of the men wanted are Glacoma Mig none, age sixty, and Emil Fama, about thirty years old They defrauded a citizen of Luxembourg out of 22,000 francs, by working what is known in police france, by working what is known parlance as the "change racket." The victim was Valentine Balthassar, a blacksmith, The two men secured the 22,000 francs from Balthassar by giving as security a small casket containing lewelry valued at 40,000 francs. Later they succeeded the containing a lot of old the containing at lot of old the containing a lot of old the cont jeweiry valued at 40,000 frances. Later they succeeded in changing the casket for one containing a lot of old cartridges. Descriptions of the swindlers were sent to all the prominent cities. The detectives here have been working for some time, and the information which they obtained led to the arrests. The prisoners will be held until communication can be had with authorities in New-Yors.

WOOL MEN DEMAND PROTECTION. COLUMNUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Ohio Wool-Growers' Association at its meeting to-day adopted a series of ressume large quantities of foreign wools are not in sym pathy with domestic producers, and are unwilling to see them protected by National legislation; that it was by their advice that the tariff legislation of 1883 was in itiated, by which it is claimed that sheep husbandry in the United States has ceased to be remu-nerative. The association therefore resolved that the wool-growers of Ohio, without exception. that the wool-growers of Oblo, without exception, desire the prosperity of the wool manufacturers, and therefore favor such economic National legislation as will fully protect their important industry and such just rulings by the Treasury Department as will give legifimate force and effect to all laws in aid of the same; that in the opinion of the association all manufacturers of wool who do not consume considerable quashities of foreign production are fully in sympathy with the producers of wool in the United States, and are willing to see domestic wools fully projected.

RRUTALITY IN A GEORGIA CONVICT CAMP. CHICAGO, Sept. 1 .- A Times dispatch from Atlanta, Ga. ays: Governor Gordon has received information from Degress Camp, which has been uncarthed by the Dodge County Grand Jury. At that camp, where fifty convicts are worked, the superintendent's name is Bryant. One of the convicts was made to work by the fire. He conplained of being sick, but with the last Bryant com plained of being sick, but with the lash Bryant compelled him to keep at work, until at last the convict fell dead at his feet. The Grand Jury has indicted Bryant for murder, but he heard of it and escaped into Alabama. The other convicts were equally badly treated. Another case was that of a negro who escaped from the camp. The managers supposed that he would make his escape by the railroad and sent a guard to intercept him. The mard went to a cut below the station, where there had been an old mill. After some time he heard the clanking of chains and knew that the negro was coming. The negro came in sight and was shot dead.

NEW WELL IN THE THORN CREEK EXTENSION PITTSBURG, Sept. 1 (Special).—The Bullard and Greenly well at Jefferson Centre, Butler County, five miles shead of present developments in the extension of the Thorn Creek field, is being watched with a great deal of interes and doing somewhere between seventy-five and a hun-dred barrels per day. It made its first flow at 4 o'clock this morning. It is being played as a "mystery," but a scout outwitted the guards and got a gauge. The woods are full of oil men from all quariers, and there is an active demand for territory. The National Transit Company is putting in a line of oipe to the new well. Three other wells are being drilled in the lumediate vicinity

SPEECHES TO THE PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS. WILLIAMS GROVE, Sept. 1 (Special).—Fully 45,000 visitors were on the grounds of the picnic exhibition to-day. Able addresses were made in the morning by V. E. Pla-lett, C. Brinton and Major W. M. King, Chief of the Bureau of Seeds in Washington. The afternoon meeting was addressed by D. H. Thing, of Maine; C. C. Kaufman, New-York State Grange and Editor of Husba and Gerard C. Brown, Senator from the York County dis-trict. These speeches had the common purpose in view of rousing the farmers to the importance of more critical studies of the problems of political economy and the necessity of organization as an essential and proliminary step toward reform in methods of legislation. The exabition is a great success, and the general manager, Colonel R. H. Thomas, would be perfectly happy only for the fact that he is worn out answering questions and looking after the comfort of all who visit the the grounds. The speakers to-morrow are Jarome B. Niles, J. N. Lipscomb, Mortimer Whitehead and others.

THE CASHIER BELIEVES THAT THE BONDS WERE TAKEN A MONTH AGO WHEN THE COUPONS

BOSTON, Sept. 1 (Special).—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Saco, Me., says that no trace has yet been found of Frank C. McNeilly, the young bank robber. Much excitement was created there this morning by the circulation of the rumer that the bonds stolen were not registered, and that MeNeilly could easily dispose of them. That is not true, ac-cording to the statement of the bank examiner. The rumor that McNeilly speculated in stocks is also absolutely without foundation. Inquiry at the various livery stables shows that the tumors of his extravagance in hiring teams or saddle herses have been greatly exaggerated. This narrows down the methods of McNeilly's living beyond his means to the money expended in dress and on dances and parties.

The theory that other bands planned the deed lacks

The theory that other bands planned the deed lacks confirmation and the only suspicious thing in McNeilly's acts still unaccounted for is his frequent visits to Portland without the knowledge of his friends. If on these trips he planned the robbery with persons unknown in Saco, the haul that he made will hardly compensate them for their trouble. The most charitable conclusion to be drawn, and the one that his peacest friends unline to is that he locand most charitab a conclusion to be drawn, and the one that his nearest triends incline to, is that he found himself unable to meet, with his limited income, only \$240 a year, the gradually increasing expenses that his position entailed upon him; and that, troubled by embarrassments, looking larger to him than they reality were, he sought to end everything by leaving the place where he could no longer satisfy his pride.

Cashier Kelly said this morning: "I thought at first that MoNeilly must have stolen the commination of the mner safe at some time when the safe was open; but what I now believe is that the theft of the bonds was made hurriedly by him on August I, when he last assisted me in cutting off the coupons, and that the curious selection he made was due to the fact that no time to make much of a choice would be allowed him in the few moments my attention might be called elsewhere. As the first of the month drew near, when the securities would be again gone over, and discovery be certain, he determined on flight as his only means of escape. My absence on Monday afternoon adorded him an opportunity to get a long start of any pursaers, and so he went, taking with him what cash had been eposited during the day and had not been put into the inner sate."

ROUGH VOYAGE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ENCE OF OTHER VESSELS.

New-Orleans, Sept. 1.-T. H. Patierson, pas-senger on the steamer Knickerbocker, which arrived here yesterday from New-York several days overdue, says: "The steamer encountered a gale early on the morning of August 23., which soon developed into a storm of great severity. This storm continued fortyeight hours, during which time everybody thought the ship would go to pieces. The vessel was blown 300 miles out of her course; then a pipe burst, and the steamer was further delayed forty-eight hours, going under sail. During the storm water broke over the ship, and at one time there was considerable water in

New-Bedfoud, Mass., Sept. 1.—Captain Rich, of the schooner Agate, of Provincetown, which arrived here to-day from an Atlantic Ocean whaling voyage, reports the hurricane of August 20 as the worst he ever experienced. He cut way the mainmast to save the vesset. The bulwarks were 'stove in; the galley was wrecked; the rails were split; boats washed away, and everything movable was swept from the deck. One of the scamen was washed overboard, but was rescued. Captain Rich reports running before the gale with the schooner Mary G. Currier, Captain Dyer, of Provincetown, for two hours August 20. It is feared that she was lost.

and port that on August 29, in latitude 40° 20°, longitude 62° 30°, she encountered a hurricane which lasted ten hours and blew her sails "clean out of the gaskets." She ran before the wind with seas mountain high. The bark Queen of the East from Philadelphis for Hamburg, on August 25, is latitude 50° 30°, longitude 71°, ran into a hurricane of twenty-four hours duration. The vessel sprang a leak and had to use her pumps until she put into this port for repairs.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN TEXAS.

HOUSES CARRIED AWAY BY SWOLLEN RIVERS-SERIOUS WASHOUTS ON THE RAILROADS. Chicago, Sept. 1.—A "Times" dispatch from Morgan, Tex., says: "The hardest rain that ever fell in this county began Tuesday night and has continued without cessition. The damage to tarmers in the low mated at thousands of dollars. The Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railways are badly damaged and it will be many days before either or them can move trains. Five business houses, with all the goods, went down the Bosque River. Three Besides these houses, which are entirely gone

every house in the town is damaged.

"At Whitney, twenty-two miles east, in Hil

"At Whitney, twenty-two miles east, in Hill County, a aumber of houses were washed away.

"At Merulian a men was swimming to his house to save some of the contents and was drowned.

"Between here and Cleburne, a distance of thirty miles, there are eight washouts on the Santa Fe road. Three of them are the large iron bridges which span the Nolam River. Two large iron bridges, which have stood the storms for years, are completely destroyed. Between here and Ilico, on the Central road, thirtyone miles distant, there are eleven bridges washed away. The loss to the railroad is over \$100,000. No estimate can yet be made of the loss in small towns and to the farms."

TWO DIRECTORY SWINDLERS ARRESTED. William Phillips, publisher of Phillips's Elite and Busi ness Directories, reported at the Nineteenth Precinct Sta tion yesterday that a man was going among the business houses in Sixth-ave., defrauding people by getting them to subscribe advertisements for a directory for which the man claimed he was an areat. The directory was one published by Mr. Phillips. Detectives Relily and Consolly, arrested the swindlers who said that he was Francis Ormsby, an Englishman, living at the Berlan House in Sixthave., and that an accomplice was Frank Hinton. The accomplice was also arrested. Papers found on him showed that he was James Jarvis, the proprietor of a "detective agency," claiming an office at No. 116 West Twenty-third-st.

(ards issued by him and sent broadcast over the country claimed him to have been for sixteen years superin-

Cards issued by him and sent broadcast over the country claimed him to have been for sixteen years superintendent and chief of police in England, and for four years chief of the shrewdest bands of detectives in the country. His eards also claimed him to be an English claim agent. Further search found upon him letters from people all over the country, urging him to press their claims for estates in the old country. One letter, from Owen Stevens, District Atterney of Boston, requesting him to visit him at his office in that city was found among them. Jarvis concessed that it was in reference to a claim. Another letter was from N. A. Hancock, of No. 12 Peckham place, Lynn, Mass. He informed Jarvis that he was "taken in" by the British Claim Agency, which was broken up in this city a short time ago, and requested Mr. Jarvis to inform him if his agency was also a myth. Jarvis sent on one of his "detective agency" cards in answer, and that convinced Hancock.

The English amateur champions, in company with W B. Page, the champion jumper of the Manhattan W B. Page, the champion jumper of the Manhattan Athletic Clob, are expected to arrive on the Cunard steamer Servia on Sunday. G. M. L. Sacks, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, has invited the members of the club to go down the Bay in his steam yacht to meet the visitors and give them and Mr. Page a cordial welcome C. G. Wood, T. Ray and C. W V. Clarke compose the English team.

Both the Manhattan Club and the New-York Club will put strong teams into the field at the Cape May Athletic Meeting to morrow, and as both clubs are trying hard to win the championship of America for 1887. S, the games will be well worth witnessing.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ACQUITTED OF CRAIG TOLLIVER'S MURDER.

IEXINGTON, Ky, Sept. 1.—In the Rowan County Circuits
Court at Morehead to-day Pigman and Perry, charged with
the number of Craig Tolliver, were cleared after two hours'
deliberation by the jury. Everything at Morehead is quiet.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—A collision between freight trains of
the Baltimore and Potomac and Northern Ceutral railroads
occurred near the mouth of the tunnel of the first named road
to-day. Six cars of the Northern Ceutral train were badly
broken up.

to-day. Six cars of the Northern Control of the proken up.

THE BALTIMORE "BURKER" TO HANG. BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Governor Lioyd to-day reissued the warrant for the execution of John 1. Ross for the murder of Emily Brown. He was respited until September 9, and the warrant is for his execution on that date.

GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN TO COMMAND. PHILADELPBIA, Sept. 1.—An official copy of the order of the President directing that Lieutemant-General P. H. Sheridan taxe command of the United States troops participating in the celebration this month was received by the Constitutional Centennial Commission to-day.

HE FELL FIVE HUNDRED FEET.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE STANCH MOHICAN HERE. SAFE IN PORT AFTER AN EVENTFUL VOY-

AGE. ANCHORED BESIDE THE THISTLE, WHICH RECEIVES HER WITH BLUE FIRE AND ROCKETS-THE

PEOPLE ON BOARD OF THE NEWCOMER. Sky rockets and blue lights from the Thistle emilded the arrival of the Scotch steam yacht Mohican last night. It was about 7:15 p. m. when the most beautiful craft of her kind that graces the waters of the Clyde came to an ane age off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, just at the stern of the racer. As she rounded to anchor her crew answered the demonstration with which they were received by cheering the Thistle again

and again. She was somewhat the worse for her ocean voyage, as she was roughly handled by the winds and waves. She left Glasgow on August 16. Intending to come directly to New-York, and she was expected here on Sunday last, but on the evening of that day dispatches were received that she had put in at Halifax after an unusually stormy voyage, with the shipwrecked crew of the ship Lillian, of St. Johns, N. B. on board, She only remained at Halifax long enough to coal, and thence made a fast and uneventful run to

The Mohican is herself a pleasure yacht, though she possesses speed enough to insure her a good place in a race against any steamer of her size. She is about 207 feet long and her oreatest breadth is about twenty-seven feet. Her total tonnage is about 700. Her saloon is furnished like a drawing-room, and her cabins are equally elegant. She has all the latest improvements, including electric lighting.

The passengers who have crossed in the Hohican are all more or less interested in the Thistle and her owners, the Clarks of Paisley, are also to a large extent owners of the racing yacht. The Clarks are extensive thread manufacturers in Paisley, and a member of the family is engaged in the same business in Newark. The following is the Mohican's passenger list; J. C. Clark, W. Clark, R. Clark, J. Clark, and Dr. James Donald, Paisley; J. B. Hilliard, Glasgow; W. B. Challoner, Kilmarmock; George A. Ballentine and R. W. Cummings, New-York. Their object in crossing the Atlantic is, of course, to see the race for the America's cup. The same party, with a few ladies, gave the Caledonian champion a "convoy" down the Clyde on her departure. Since the Mohican started to come here, rumors have been abroad that she intended to challenge some of the "crack" American steam yachts, but her owners disavow any such intention, and Captain Kerr, of the Thistle, who is in a position to know, recently assured a TRIBUNE reporter that the Clarks wanted to "see the fun," and that they were content to have only one yacht racing

Naturally there was a good deal of fraternizing among the Mohicans and Thistle boys last night. Some of the cutter's racing complement were on the steamer, and they will be transferred to their proper quarters as soon as possible. The story of the Mohican's twelve days voyage

from Glasgow to Halifax is an exceedingly interrous chasgow to Hainax is an exceedingly inter-esting one, and her log reads like an old-time tale of the sea. The saving of the Lillian's crew is one of the most remarkable and chival-rous rescues of modern maritime annals. The Mohican had been laboring with heavy seus al-most from the day she headed out into the Atlan-tic swell. On the 22d (Monday) she encountered tic swell. On the 22d (Monday) she encountered a hurricane, and on the following Friday, two days before she reached Halifax, she again caught the full force of a hurricane blowing great guns from the south. She is a boat of extraordinary seaworthiness, or a he never could have lived through such a tempea. As it was, she did not come oft scathless, for a lunge wave that crashed on her port bulwarks broke a portion of them in. She logst her jubicom, and was otherwise damaged considerably. She passed several ships that had come to grief in the storms that swept the ocean, and next day she sighted a dismantled ship, dismasted, water-logged, and helpless, with twenty persons on board and not a boat left to which they could trust themselves. Though the wind still blew with great violence, and the sea ran high, the Scotamen determined to take them on board, and did it. The resence occupied five hours. Such was the state of the elements that the life-boat launched could not approach close enough to the Lillian—as was afterward found to be the name of the wrecked vessel—and her occupants, among when were two women, the cantain's wife and the stavards had

could not approach close enough to the Lillian—as was afterward found to be the name of the wrecked vessel—and her occupants, among whom were two women, the captain's wife and the stewardess, had to sap into the seething waves and be ricked up by the Mohican's boat's crew. Again, on approaching the steam yacht, they had to imperil their lives by taking to the water, and grasping buoys flung to them from the yacht.

Altogother, the Mohican's story is a thrilling one, and Captain Mackinnon and his crew are well worthy of some public and marked recognition of their extraordinary gallantry. The Lillian, which was bound from Rotterdam to New-York with empty out casks, was abandoned about three hundred miles east of Halifax and had then been forty-two days out. Captain Mackinnon made Halifax safely at midnight. He says that the weather experienced was as unusual as it was undesirable. The attractions of Tompkinsville, now that the Mohican is anchored in company with the Thistle, will be doubled and the rush of visitors to that part of Staten Island is likely to receive a new impetus to-day.

THE THISTLE AT ANCHOR ALL DAY. MUCH INTEREST IN THE LARCHMOTT YACHT CLUB REGATTA TO-MORROW.

The Thistle lay at anchor all day yesterday further off shore than before and well clear of the little fleet of vachts anchored off Tompkinsville. The new situation now get under way without any risk of being sweps and it suits the enterprising Staten Island boatmen bearound the Thistle.

Most of the crew had a boliday in the afternoon that

they might attend the Caledonian Club games at Jones's Wood, Second Mate McKensie acting as shipkeeper. Mate occurred much more time in going over a portion of the inside course than did the Mayflower, Puritan, Atlantic in similar weather.

"Weel, weel, mon," he said complacently, when his

attention was called to it, "we were in na sick a hurry aboot it and siblins they were."

The club-topsail which the Thistle used on Wednesday

was not the big one which she uses when racing in light weather. That is said to be a regular sky-scraper, which catches any wind which happens to be affoat in the upper air and carries the Phistle along when other yachts are apparently becalmed.

The following entries have already been received for

the fall regatta of of the Larchmont club, which takes

place to-morrow:

Schooner Yachts, Class A.—Speranzs, Troubadour, Magio, Class B.—Siren, Gevalia, Lotus, Class C.—Agues, Leona, Sloopa, Class E.—Shamrock, Titania, Gracie, Fanny, Huron, Class F.—Hiddegarde, Thistie, Class G.—Anaconda, Class Gerella, Clars.

Sloopa, Class I.—Fanita, Adelaide Daphne, Class II.—Schemer, Rival, Inex, Carita, Santapogue, Class II.—Volusia, Class IV.—Nymph, Arab, Ravere, Class V.—Brenda, Garnet, Gleanor, Noya, Class V.—Anda, Impuise, Fairy, Punch, Class X.—Terrapio, Narroch, Many more entries are expected but these according to the control of the control of

Ada, Impulse, Fairy, Punch. Class XI—Terrapia, Narrocch. Many more entries are expected but there are already enough to furnish some ax citing contests. That between the Shamrock and Triania, whose relative merits are yet in dispute, will be specially interesting. The race between the fleet little cutter Clara and the sloops Cinderella and Anaconda will bardly attract less attention. The Cinderella was built for the express purpose of beating the Clara, and though she hasn't succeeded yet, she may do it this time, for she is said to have been greatly improved this year. It is reported that a private wager of \$1.000 will be settled by the result. Both yealts have been put in dighting trim. The start, which will be a flying one, will take place at 10:45, from an imaginary line drawn between the pagoda on shore and a stake boat anchored southeast of is. For the larger yachts from class A to class 2, inclusive, the course will be twenty-two nautical miles. For o her classes there will be two courses, one seventeen and the other difteen nautical miles long.

This regatta will be fellowed next Saturday by a race between the big first and second class sloops with which the Larchmont club proposes to wind up a most successful season. For first-class sloops a cup valued at \$1,000. The Volunteer, Mayflower, Atlantic, Priscilla and Galates have already entered in the first class and it is expected that the Puritan will also come in. Then the list will embrace all the biggest single-stickers in the country with the exception of the Scotch Thistic, which, however, is expected to grace the occasion by her presence. In the second class the Shamrock, Titania, Huros, Theits, Hildegarde, Bedouin and Stranger are also by entered. If they all come to the line it will be the most interesting race of the season. The Mayflower will have an opportunity to show what she can do against the volunteer with an enlarged mainsail, and among the second-class yactize cutered there are many old rivalries to be settled. The course will be forty